Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 148 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1794. [Whole No. 544.]

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Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16 d

It is Requeſted,
THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by our ſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30 dtf.

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118.
Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Guthrie's Geography improved.
THE ſubſcription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be cloſed this day—and on Monday the ſubſcription will open at fourteen dollars, excluſive of the price of binding.
The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Vermont, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Geneſſee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. Theſe maps have never been given in any former ſyſtem of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be ſufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.
N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the reſpective ſtate maps, will be far more complete than any one yet publiſhed, and be printed on two large ſheets of paper, nearly the ſize of the late Mr. Murray's map.
May 31 d

To-Morrow Morning,
Will be landed near Walnut ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſchooner Madiſon, Jas. Parrock, maſter, from MALAGA.
Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter caſks
Soft ſhelled Almonds in ſacks
Muſcatel Raiſins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,
A few 7 inch Baſs Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
June 2 d6t

For Charter,
To the Weſt India Iſlands,
The new ſloop
A B B Y,
SAMUEL EAMES, Maſter.
SHE is a ſtaunch good veſſel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
June 2 1 w.

For Sale or Charter,
The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 *barrels.*
SHE is a ſtaunch faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

For Charter,
The Brig
Lady Walterſtorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Maſter.
BURTHEN 1700 barrels, ſails faſt, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.
Alſo for Sale or Charter,
Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for ſale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the firſt quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jeſuits Bark, &c. &c.
June 2 d

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
S T A R,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter.
TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
June 3. d

Wanted for Europe,
A ſtout and faſt ſailing
B R I G,
Of about 150 tons.
AND
For Cape Nichola Mole,
A Good faſt ſailing Schooner or Brig about ninety Tons,
BY
LOUIS OSMONT,
No. 117, *north Second ſtreet.*
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A few Invoices of
Artificial Flowers, Feathers,
Fans, Handſome Looking Glaſſes framed.
Window Glaſs of every ſize,
Received by the brig Amiable Sophia, Capt. Lowther, via New York.
Spermaceti Candles, Claret and Burgundy in caſes, Champaigne Wine, all to be ſold by Invoice,
Alſo juſt Received,
A few Barrels
Freſh Superfine Flour.
Do. Ship Bread, and a parcel of Prime Rice.
June 3. d.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

HORSES.
Anthony Wechter, living in Third ſtreet near Callowhill ſtreet, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Arms No. 214,
HAS FOR SALE,
One Pair
Bright Bay Horſes,
6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Cheſnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

A PLAIN COOK.
WANTED a middle aged ſingle Woman, who underſtands plain Cooking; to ſuch a one *the beſt wages will be given.*
Apply to the Printer.
May 31 tot

WANTED,
A Journeyman Printer,
Enquire at No. 8, north Fifth ſtreet,
May 31 3t

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tutn&stf

Juſt Publiſhed,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON, *and ſold at his Bookſtore, No.* 147, *Market ſtreet,*
The Life of Dr. Franklin,
with a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner by Tuackara and Vallance, price five ſhillings.
The Ready Reckoner, or Trader's Sure Guide, 3/9
The Young Book keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6/3
The Chriſtian, a poem, by Charles Crawford, 2/4
Eſop's Fables, 4/8
Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37/6
Paine's ditto 30/
Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant 22/6
In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,
Reflections and Maxims, by
William Penn, with his advice to his children, 4/8.
6 mo. 2, 1794. m&w1m

Morris Academy.
THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.
The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.
GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.
IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.
Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

NANKEENS.
Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

We think it a duty at all times to ſtate *facts*; and warn the public of dangers. We have repeatedly noticed in ſpeculation the attempts of certain violent men and popular aſſociations to *dictate, direct,* or in ſome meaſure, to *influence* the proceedings of government. We muſt now relate a *fact* that ſets the danger of ſuch attempts in a ſtrong point of view.

Soon after it was known that the Algerines had made priſoners of a number of our American ſeamen, government took the moſt effectual meaſures, and the moſt liberal means were provided, to redeem thoſe unfortunate men. Theſe meaſures have been *defeated* by the miſjudged and ill-timed benevolences of our own citizens, who, by various means, have been endeavoring to raiſe money for the ſame purpoſe by voluntary contributions. For this fact, however ſingular, we have *unqueſtionable authority.* The truth is, the Dey of Algiers would demand the higheſt ſum for the ranſom of the captives, which he could extort from government: But learning that money was raiſing by private donations, he has hitherto held their redemption at ſuch an unconſcionable price, that no agreement can be concluded with him.

To avoid this very inconvenience government kept the ſum to be offered, *private;* this led people to ſuppoſe no meaſures had been taken to redeem the wretched captives; and their humanity called for benevolent aids.

It is thus the miſguided zeal of ſome, and the ſiniſter views of others, are perpetually embarraſſing or wholly thwarting the operations of government. The miſchiefs ariſing from this conſtant popular interference with the legiſlative and executive powers of government, are innumerable. People chooſe repreſentatives to *meet and conſult* on public affairs, and then, inſtead of confiding in their repreſentatives who have the *beſt* means of information, they themſelves in private clubs, tranſient aſſociations, formed and acting on *partial* or *inaccurate* ſtatements of facts, undertake to direct and controul the meaſures of government. In ſhort, they elect men to do buſineſs, and then do it themſelves, without the means of knowing whether their ſteps are right or wrong.

This jealouſy of government, this inceſſant clamor about men and meaſures; this want of confidence in public officers; this haſty popular zeal, inflamed by private paſſions and ſudden impreſſions; theſe efforts to diſorganize government, and govern by *private clubs* bode miſchief and calamity to America. If the people will have no confidence in our executive; if he is not permitted to manage negociations entruſted to him by the conſtitution and laws of the United States; we may as well diſſolve the government at once, and "every man to his tent, O Iſrael." Baffled in his ſteady purſuit of public happineſs and proſperity, by the intrigues and cabals of private clubs, under *foreign* influence, probably *foreign* money, our good Preſident will perhaps grow weary of exertions that are uſeleſs, and will retire in diſguſt.

It is often neceſſary to keep negociations between ſtates, *private:* It was ſo in the caſe here mentioned. It was for the intereſt of America that the people ſhould not know what meaſures were taking, until the buſineſs was cloſed. And if the Americans could have reſtrained their intemperate zeal, and let government conduct the buſineſs, our brethren in Algiers might probably have been, by this time, reſtored to their country. But the benevolent intentions of government and of all good citizens are defeated, by the *too haſty* charity of individuals. There is no doubt that great part of the contributors to the fund for the relief of the captives, have the beſt intentions; but there

is little doubt that *individuals* originally intended, by theſe private aids, to thwart and perplex government. It is thus the *will* of the great body of freemen in America is ſubject to the control of influence of *little parties and clubs*. In the ſame manner, private clubs are endeavoring to hurry Congreſs to declare war at once againſt Great Britain, without taking any preliminary ſteps, required by the laws and uſages of nations. We are happy however to find the people in the interior northern ſtates, with great unanimity, reprobate all clubs formed to *influence public meaſures*, and conſider them as unconſtitutional and dangerous.

From the General Advertiſer.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

We have lately ſeen an attempt, in the Gazette of the United States, to ſhelter the appointmeut of Mr. Jay, chief juſtice of the United States, to the office of envoy to the court of Great Britain from the cenſure to which it was juſtly expoſed, by an attack upon that of Mr. Monroe late ſenator from Virginia, as miniſter to the French Republic, which merits a ſhort comment.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that if the caſes were parallel they muſt be either both conſtitutional or otherwiſe; if they were not, that neither can be juſtified or criminated by the other; that they ſtand reſpectively upon their own merits by which alone they muſt be teſted. Theſe poſitions are too clear to admit of any doubt, in the mind of a diſcerning public.

Nor can there be any diverſity of ſentiment with reſpect to the principles by which they muſt be teſted. That the three departments of government, the executive, legiſlative and judicial, ſhould be kept ſeparate, diſtinct and independent of each other, is a political truth too well eſtabliſhed at the preſent day, to be denied by any one. It is well known, that the national and all the ſtate governments are founded on this principle. Indeed in moſt of them great ingenuity has been diſplayed in an effort to complete this *ſeparation* and perfect the *independence* of each on the other; and it is univerſally admitted that the government in which this effort has been moſt ſucceſsful has attained the neareſt to perfection.

That Mr. Jay was of this opinion upon a former occaſion, will appear by the following extract from the memorial or remonſtrance of the circuit judges of the United States at New-York, to congreſs, and which was ſigned by himſelf.

"That by the conſtitution of the United States the government thereof is divided into three diſtinct and independent branches and that it is the duty of each to abſtain from and oppoſe incroachments on either.

That neither the *legiſlature* nor the *executive branches* can conſtitutionally aſſign to the *judicial* any duties but ſuch as are properly judicial and to be performed in a judicial manner."

Thus we find, when it was ſought, by the legiſlature, to charge the judiciary with the ſettlement of the claims of the invalid ſoldiers, the chief juſtice was alarmed for the independence of that department; but when invited to fill an executive office which tended to his own advancement in honor and emolument, and eſpecially one which furniſhed an opportunity of viſiting the aſſociates of the faction in England, all apprehenſion of the kind, all jealouſy reſpecting the union of the departments vaniſhed.

Will it be conteſted, that the independence of the Judges may not be more fatally undermined and deſtroyed by executive influence, provided it may be aſſailed in that line, than the impoſition of new duties by the legiſlature? And what influence is more powerful in its effect on the human heart, than the right of diſpenſing on thoſe who are moſt accommodating and obſequious, additional offices of honor and profit? And is it not to be preſumed, if the door to executive offices, ſhould likewiſe be opened to the Judges, that inſtead of forming a barrier or ſtrong wall of protection in favor of the people, againſt executive encroachments, they would ſoon become the mere ſycophants of courts and tools of power?

It will be perceived that the only objection to either appointment, conſiſts in the poſſeſſion and exerciſe of two offices, each in a ſeparate department of the government, by the ſame perſon and at the ſame time: And it is admitted that the objection applies with equal force, whether they be legiſlative and executive, or judicial and executive, for in both caſes, two departments of the government are blended together, and the independence and check contemplated by the conſtitution deſtroyed. Had Mr. Jay reſigned the office of Judge, when he accepted that of Envoy Extraordinary, there would have been no objection in that reſpect, to his appointment; for it never was contended that a perſon holding an office in any branch of the government, might not be appointed from that to one in any other department. By holding both offices, therefore, Mr. Jay has juſtly expoſed himſelf to the cenſure which has been beſtowed upon a conduct ſo improper. But ſo ſoon as the latter appointment was conferred on Mr. Monroe, it is well known that he immediately reſigned the other, and withdrew from the Senate; the objections then which have been urged with ſuch peculiar force againſt the former, are wholly inapplicable to the latter.

If the appointment of Mr. Jay was conſtitutional (it being underſtood at the time, and verified by the event, that he *intended* to hold both offices) it will be difficult to ſhew any impropriety in Mr. Monroe's conduct in oppoſing it. He was at the time a Senator, and charged by his oath, to preſerve the conſtitution inviolate. If he deemed this a violation, it was his duty to oppoſe it, and he would have been unworthy the truſt repoſed in him by his country, if he had ſhrunk from it.

Whether it was proper for Mr. Monroe to accept the appointment which was conferred on him by the Preſident and Senate, the public will determine. If it ſuited his convenience to ſerve his country in that line, was deſired by many at home, and there was reaſon to believe it would be acceptable to the French republic, why ſhould he not accept it? Can any good reaſon be aſſigned, why he ſhould ſlight the favorable diſpoſition of his country, thus honorably expreſſed, and at a very intereſting criſis of public affairs?—Can it be urged that he ſolicited the appointment or courted it, by any unmanly or degrading accommodation, in his public conduct? Will a firm and decided oppoſition to ſuch nominations as he thought unconſtitutional and otherwiſe improper, be deemed ſuch, for theſe are the only objections which have been alledged againſt him?

It is generally underſtood, that the truſt was offered to Mr. Monroe, by the Preſident, and that the firſt and only agency he had in the buſineſs was, in determining that he would not decline it; a circumſtance which reflects honor on the perſon who conferred, as well as on him who accepted the appointment.

Every candid reader will now decide how far the two caſes which have been brought into view are parallel. In one caſe Mr. Jay, Chief Juſtice of the United States, being appointed to an executive office, has accepted the ſame without relinquiſhing his judicial office, in violation of the principles of the conſtitution which he has taken an oath to ſupport, in neglect of his duties as a judge which he has ſworn faithfully to diſcharge, and in ſubverſion of that independence on the executive department which, on another occaſion, he himſelf had ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted.

In the other caſe, Mr. Monroe, a Senator of the United States having accepted an executive appointment, immediately relinquiſhed his ſeat in the Senate, from a reſpect to the principles of the conſtitution which he had taken an oath to ſupport; in conformity to the doctrines he had before maintained with reſpect to the incompatibility of offices in different departments, and without an attempt, or wiſh, to retain a place, the duties of which he was rendered unable to diſcharge, by his undertaking thoſe of another.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A new bill for granting the ſum of two thouſand dollars, to the widow of Robert Forſyth, late Marſhal of the diſtrict of Georgia, was brought in the 24th ult. and yeſterday was paſſed, and ſent up to the Senate.

A meſſage received ſome days before from the Preſident of the United States, communicating the requeſt of the Miniſter of France for an advance of money, on account of the debt due to France, was taken into conſideration and referred to a committee of the whole.—A bill has ſince been paſſed purſuant to this requeſt, and ſent to the Senate.

Mr. M'Dowell laid on the table a motion directing the Secretary of the Treaſury to report at the next ſeſſion a ſtate of the balances due to the United States, from individuals, prior and ſubſequent to the preſent government; with an account of the meaſures taken to recover the ſame, &c. this motion was taken up on Monday, and after ſome diſcuſſion was negatived, 39 to 38.

A bill received from the Senate entitled an act in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, was alſo taken into conſideration on Monday; the firſt ſection of the bill is in the following word: "If any perſon ſhall, within the territory or juriſdiction of the United States, *accept or take* a commiſſion to ſerve a foreign prince or ſtate, in war, by land or ſea, the perſon ſo offending ſhall be deemed guilty of a high miſdemeanour, and ſhall be fined not leſs than dollars nor more than dollars; and ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding nor leſs than ."

This ſection on motion of Mr. Nicholas, was after ſome debate, ſtruck out in committee of the whole, 39 to 38—but was reſtored by the Houſe after an amendment which provides that no ſuch commiſſion ſhall be exercized

Mr. Nicholas then moved to ſtrike out a part of the ſecond ſection, which puniſhes a man for enliſting in foreign ſervice, or for going out of the limits of the United States, to enliſt in foreign ſervice; and he propoſed an amendment inſtead of it.

This amendment was negatived—as was a motion to expunge the fourth ſection.

It was next moved to ſtrike out the ſeventh ſection which ſtood as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that it ſhall not be lawful to ſell, within the United States, any veſſel or goods captured from a prince or ſtate, or from the ſubjects or citizens of a prince or ſtate, with whom the United States are at peace, which veſſel or goods ſhall have been captured by any other foreign prince or ſtate, or by the ſubjects or citizens of ſuch prince or ſtate; unleſs ſuch veſſel and goods ſhall have been firſt carried into a port or place within the territory of the prince or ſtate to which the captors belong, but ſuch veſſel and goods ſhall be carried out of the United States, by thoſe who ſhall have brought them in. And the ſale of any veſſel or goods prohibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be utterly void."

Some debate took place on this motion, the clauſe was at length expunged, 46 to 37—the bill was paſſed as amended.

The following remarks on the laſt motion were offered by Mr. Goodhue.

Mr. Goodhue obſerved, that the ſubject lay within a very narrow compaſs. If by our treaty with France they had a right to ſell their prizes in our ports, there was nothing more to be ſaid. If they had no ſuch right by treaty, then it was to be conſidered how far giving them this right would be a violation of our preſent neutrality. As to the treaty, Mr. Jefferſon our late Secretary of State, in his correſpondence communicated to us the preſent ſeſſion, had explicitly ſaid that no ſuch claim could be made by France, by virtue of our treaty with them, to ſuch a meaſure; and indeed if we look into the treaty which France made with Great Britain in 1786, ſeveral years after the one they had formed with us, we ſhall have all doubts removed on the true conſtruction which ought to be had upon the article mutually exiſting between us, by virtue of which ſuch a right is pretended; for in the treaty they made with Great Britain, they expreſsly ſtipulated that in caſe either party ſhould be at war with any other nation, no prizes of the one being ſo at war ſhall be ſold in the ports of the other; conſequently had it happened we had been at war with Great Britain and France had remained in peace, we could not by the article in our treaty with them, have had ſuch an indulgence. Indeed, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Madiſon, ſeems to give up the right, and takes it up on the ground of expediency, and not having a tendency to violate our neutrality. Mr. Jefferſon has alſo in his correſpondence laid down this principle, that if a neutral nation granted a favor to one belligerent power which ſhe withheld from the other, it was ſo far a violation of neutrality—this principle was incontrovertible.

Mr. Madiſon had ſaid we had not heard that the Britiſh government had complained on this ſcore to our miniſter at London, but tho' that was true, it was nevertheleſs true that their miniſter here had made complaint of it to us, and Mr. Goodhue was of opinion that in ſettling our accounts with Great Britain for the ſpoliations they have committed on our commerce, they would bring as a charge againſt us the prizes made of their veſſels, which we had permitted the ſale of in our ports, he therefore hoped the clauſe would not be ſtruck out agreeably to the motion for that purpoſe. Mr. Goodhue further obſerved, that it had given him much pain to have ſeen ſo many amendments propoſed in the progreſs of this bill, to deprive the executive and judicial powers of this government from being veſted with that authority, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to reſtrain the licentious from committing ſuch acts, as unqueſtionably hazarded the tranquility of our country.

IN SENATE,

Wedneſday, May 21ſt, 1794.

(Concluded.)

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to compenſate Arther St. Clair," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading,

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to authorize the ſettlement of the account of Lewis Dubois for his ſervices in the late army of the United States," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Reſolution ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, that Congreſs adjourn on the third day of June next, was read.

Ordered, That this reſolution lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Thurſday, May 22d, 1794.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did yeſterday, lay before the Preſident of the United States, the bill, entitled, "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame."

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Monroe, be a committee to report a bill to authorize a ſettlement of the accounts of Loan-Officers for Clerk hire and ſtationary.

On motion,

Ordered, That the ſame committee be inſtructed to bring in a bill to provide for mitigating or remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under revenue laws in caſes not now provided for.

That the ſame committee be inſtructed to bring in a bill, further to extend the time for receiving on loan, the domeſtic debt of the United States; and

That the ſame committee be alſo inſtructed to bring in a bill, to continue in force "The act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt."

On motion,

Ordered, That the committee on the petition of George Taylor and others, be enjoined to report.

On motion,

Ordered, That the committee on the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of the 19th of February laſt, reſpecting the Judiciary be enjoined to report.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to compenſate Arthur St. Clair," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Gunn and Mr. Vining to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to authorize the ſettlement of the account of Lewis Dubois for his ſervices in the late army of the United States," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to the committee laſt appointed to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to conſider the amendments reported by the committee, to the bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," which were adopted, and the bill amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United by Mr. Dandrige his Secretary:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath this day approved and ſigned, "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame."

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Se-

nate a report of the Secretary for the Department of War on twenty-three additional claims for compenſation as invalid penſioners, which were read.

Ordered, That the report lie for conſideration.

The bill for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain caſes, and for other purpoſes, was read a ſecond time, and being amended;

Ordered, That this bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, that Congreſs adjourn on the third day of June next—and

Reſolved, That they do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this reſolution.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentative for concurrence, "for furniſhing the executives of the ſeveral ſtates with a copy of the book, marked A, depoſited in the Treaſury Department by the commiſſioners who ſettled the accounts between the individual ſtates and the United States."

On motion,

It was agreed to amend the reſolution, by inſerting "at their own expenſe"—after the words, "*ſeveral ſtates*".

On motion to concur in the reſolution as amended.

It paſſed in the negative—Yeas 5—Nays 15.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent,

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, Roſs and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Brown, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Robinſon, and Rutherfurd.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives that the Senate do not concur in this reſolution.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 4.

There were in the Port of Philadelphia on the 25th May.

Ships	62
Brigs	73
Snows	7
Schooners	60
Sloops	42
	244

Value of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from each ſtate, from the 1ſt Oct. 1792, *to the 30th September* 1793.

New-Hampſhire,	198,197
Maſſachuſetts,	3,676,412
Rhode-Iſland,	616,460
Connecticut,	770,239
New-York,	2,934,317
New-Jerſey,	54,176
Pennſylvania,	6,950,736
Delaware,	71,242
Maryland,	3,687,119
Virginia,	2,983,317
North-Carolina,	363,307
South-Carolina,	3,195,874
Georgia,	501,383
Dollars	26,011,788

Places of Deſtination.

Ruſſia,	5,769
Sweden,	310,427
Denmark,	870,508
Holland,	3,169,536
Great-Britain,	8,431,239
Imperial Ports,	1,013,347
Hans-Towns,	792,537
France,	7,050,498
Spain,	2,237,950
Portugal,	997,590
Italian Ports,	220,688
Morocco,	2,094
Eaſt-Indies,	253,131
Africa,	251,343
Weſt-Indies,	399,559
N. W. Coaſt of America,	1,586
Uncertain,	3,986
Dollars	26,011,788

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip James, Capt. Howard, after a paſſage of 37 days from Falmouth.

About 50 paſſengers came in the James, 16 of whom are cabin paſſengers, and who ſpeak highly of the politeneſs and attention of Capt. Howard.

Mrs. Romayne, lady of Dr. Romayne, of this city, came paſſenger in the James.

Dr. Prieſtley, with about 100 other paſſengers, are on board the Sanſom, which may be hourly expected.

By a paſſenger in the James, we are informed, that the James left the downs the 17th April, and paſſed through Lord Hood's fleet, which was returning from the Mediteranean, without having effected the reduction of Corſica; that the King of Pruſſia has actually ſeceded from the confederacy againſt France, & aſſigned his reaſons for this conduct, that Lord Moira's body of troops is ordered to the continent, and that Volunteer companies are enliſting in England for the defence of the country.

☞ *London papers as late as the 13th of April, we have received by the James—from which we have made the following ſelection:*

PARIS April 4.

The following perſons are now before the Revolutionary Tribunal, viz.

Pierre Francois Fabre D'Eglantine. Repreſentative of the people. Joſeph Delaunay deputy. Francois Chabot deputy. Benoit Camille Deſmoulins, deputy. Jean Francois La Croix, deputy. Pierre Philipeaux, deputy. Claude Bazire, Marie Jean Herault Sechelles, deputy. George Jaques Danton, aged 34 years, born at Areis ſur L'Aube, advocate before the revolution, ſince occupying ſeveral places, particularly that of deputy. Rene D'Eſpagne, an Abbe. Andre Marie Guſmann, Emanuel Frey, a Banker. Sigiſmund Junius Frey, brothers in-law to Chabot. Jean Frederic Dietrichſen. J Maſquet, dealer in cattle, was condemned.

In the ſitting of the Jacobins yeſterday, an account was given of General Pechegru having attacked and beat the enemy. The French have ſeveral columns in the foreſt of Mormal, where they are raiſing redoubts.

A letter was read from citizen Freſſinet, dated Perpignan, which gave an account of the advantageous poſition of the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, and its march in three columns to attack the enemy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tueſday April 1.

Suppreſſion of the Executive Council, and of the ſix Miniſters and their Aſſiſtants.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, having demonſtrated all the incompatibility of an Executive Council with a Republican Government, even the danger which reſults from it to Liberty, propoſed the ſuppreſſion of all the Miniſters. "The real friend of the people," ſaid Carnot, "is he who ſuffers himſelf to be long looked after before he accepts any public functions, who withdraws from them as ſoon as poſſible, and poorer than when he aſſumed them, and who returns among his equals to lead a quiet irreproachable life."

Carnot terminated by propoſing the following Decree. which was adopted with the loudeſt applauſe.

Art. 1. The National Convention decrees, that the Proviſory Executive Council is ſuppreſſed; as alſo the ſix Miniſters and their Aſſiſtants who compoſe it.

Art. 2. Its Functions ſhall entirely ceaſe on the 20th of April.

Art. 3. It ſhall be replaced by the following Twelve Commiſſions, namely: 1. Of Adminiſtration, Police, and Tribunals; 2. of Public Inſtruction; 3. of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures; 4. of Commerce and Supplies; 5. of Public Works; 6. of Public Relief; 7. of Tranſports, Poſts and Poſt Offices; 8. of Finance; 9. of the Organization of the Movements of the Armies by Land; 10. of the Marine and the Colonies; 11. of Arms and Gunpowder; 12. of External Concerns.

Art. 4. All thoſe Commiſſioners ſhall give daily an account of their operations to the committee of public welfare, before which they ſhall lay the Denunciation of abuſes, and their Plans for uſeful Reforms.

Art. 5. Thoſe commiſſions ſhall be wholly reſponſible for their operations.

April 4.

The Revolutionary Tribunal being fully engaged with the grand trial of Danton,—Chabot and Co. has been obliged to reſpite ſeveral individuals of leſs note. The priſons are daily more and more crouded, and contain at this time, according to the report of the bulletin, 6881 victims. Among theſe are M. de Maupeu, the ſon of the ci-devant Chancellor, of State; and Guillemant, Allain, Danjou, and Geneſt, all members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Section of Marat.

[*Morning Poſt.*]

LONDON, April 10.

By the important declaration of the King of Pruſſia in this day's Morning Poſt, the receſſion of that monarch from the continental alliance, is no longer doubtful. We claim the praiſe of being the firſt to announce this important intelligence to the public, and leave the *Times*, and the ſubordinate Miniſterial papers, the triumph they have obtained, in repeatedly contradicting our aſſertions on this ſubject. The ſame ſource of intelligence, that has given us this priority of intelligence, enables us now to preſent to the country, the declaration of the Pruſſian Monarch, and we leave to the miniſterial writers, the mortifying taſk of apologizing to an ill-uſed public for the deluſion which they have practiſed, and continue to practice on their credulity.

The Declaration of the King of Pruſſia, to the German Empire, on his receſſion from the preſent Continental Confederacy, concludes thus:

After what is paſt, every hope of the Subſiſtence being acceded to, being now vaniſhed, "His Majeſty does now renounce the ſame, and alſo every Reſolution of the Empire and of the Circles relative thereto. His Majeſty has, "therefore, taken the Reſolution no longer to grant his Protection to the German Empire:—But, to order his Army, (excepting twenty thouſand Auxillaries, according to different treaties) "inſtantly to return to his own dominions."

At the ſame time that his Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to withdraw a portion of his Troops from the defence of thoſe States, for which they have already combated with ſo much glory, he expreſſes the moſt earneſt wiſhes, that thoſe conſequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majeſty, and of the Empire, may eventually inſure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honorable Peace. To his Majeſty remains the juſt conſolation, and permanent glory of having on his part made ſuch ſacrifices to the defence and ſafety of the Emperor in the preſent awful criſis, as certainly few States in Europe, or Members of the Germanic Body, could, without much heſitation, have reſolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

April 12.

It was laſt night reported, that an account had been received by a bye boat from Oſtend, thnt Danton and his confederates had been executed. This ſeems very probable, as we know they were upon their trial on the 3d and 4th inſt.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wiſſen, king's meſſengers, arrived with diſpatches, one from Vienna, the other from the Duke of York's head quarters at St. Amand. Nothing of any conſequence had occurred. A Hanoverian out-poſt had been ſurpriſed, but a reinforcement coming up, the enemy had been obliged to retire with loſs

An important movement was expected to be made in a few days.

The Emperor was expected to arrive at Bruſſels on the 9th. The greateſt preparations were making to receive him with every mark of reſpect and affection on the part of the people.

Several of the papers, in which it is determined that the ruling party of France at all times ſhall appear reſpectable, will now have it, that Danton has been guilty of the crime of peculation, but that Roberſpierre's hands are clean; though it is forgot, while this is ſaid, that Roberſpirre is in office, and that Danton never was, as alſo, that it ever has been allowed that the latter, knave as he is, is open and bold, and the former cunning and cowardly.

April 10.

General Ricardos died at Madrid on the 19th ult. The Count O'Reilly was appointed to ſucceed him; but he died on his route to take the command of the army. The count de la Union conſequently has been honored with the chief command, and likewiſe Governor and Captain General of Catalonia. He is a very young man, but very much beloved by the troops.

There is much difference of opinion in the Spaniſh council reſpecting the continuance of the war; and the Duke D'Alcudia has had the influence to ſend M. D'Aranda into exile for ſome free obſervations againſt the meaſures of the court.

A letter from Portſmouth ſays, Meſſrs. Mair, Palmer, and the other unfortunate gentlemen, ſentenced by the Scotch Judges to be tranſported to Botany Bay, are not now permitted to hold converſation with any one from the ſhore: Nor are boats ſuffered to come along aſide the Surprize with any of their friends.

The King of Denmark has announced, that, at the preſent moment, he does not deſire a ſumptuous reſidence for himſelf or his family; and, that the contributions which have been furniſhed, ſhall be applied to the ſupport of commerce, and of the honor of the Daniſh flag. Theſe contributions already amount to 700,000 crows.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable mercantile houſe in London, dated April 12—to their correſpondent in this city.

"We obſerve that Mr. Madiſon's firſt propoſition had been adopted, but that the attempt of diſcriminating duties will be fruitleſs. We truſt that that prudence which has hitherto conducted the American councils will not be departed from, and that you may long continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

"We hope the inſtructious iſſued by this government on the 8th of January, will have quieted mens' minds in America, and we flatter ourſelves, Miniſters will act from ſuch principles as will prevent any future miſunderſtandings.

"The conduct of the Weſt-India Admiralty Courts have ever reflected diſcredit on this country, but we cannot for a moment conceive their meaſures will be ſanctified by this government; on the contrary, we do not doubt, by lodging appeals here, thoſe who have been aggrieved by the deciſions of thoſe courts, will have ample ſatisfaction afforded them. Be aſſured the people of this country are equally anxious with you to maintain the moſt friendly intercourſe with you, and that miniſtry DARE NOT adopt any meaſures which would be ſo oppoſite to the general ſentiments of the nation, as embroiling us in an American war.

"Danton, Chabot, Fabre D'Eglantine, &c. were guillotined on the 6th inſtant; the two former behaved with great fortitude, but the latter ſhewed great ſigns of weakneſs."

Veſſels in the Port of Boſton, May 26.

23 ſhips, 56 brigs, 69 ſloops and 106 ſchooners. Total 254. Total tonnage, by eſtimation, about 23000.

Treaſury of the United States.

ALL Perſons who are inclined to diſpoſe of either of the different ſpecies of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received at the Treaſurer's office No. 71 Cheſnut ſtreet; at any time until Friday the 13th inſtant at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL MEREDITH
Agent for the Truſtees for the reduction of the Public Debt.

June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. MARSHALL'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 4.

Will be preſented,
A TRAGEDY, called

Romeo and Juliet.

Romeo,	Mr. Fennell
Eſcalus,	Mr. Finch
Paris,	Mr. Moreton
Montague,	Mr. De Moulin
Capulet,	Mr. Green
Mercutio.	Mr. Chalmers
Benvolio,	Mr. Cleveland
Tybalt,	Mr. Harwood
Friar Lawrence,	Mr. Whitlock
Friar John,	Mr. Warrell
Balthazar,	Mr. J. Darley
Apothecary,	Mr. Francis
Peter,	Mr. Bliſſet
Page,	Maſter T. Warrell
Juliet,	Mrs. Marſhall
(being her firſt appearance in that character)	
Lady Capulet,	Mrs. Rowſon
Nurſe.	Mrs. Snaw

In act 1. A MASQUERADE, with a dance by the characters.

In act 5, The Funeral Proceſſion and Solemn Dirge.

End of the Play, (for the firſt time) will be preſented a New Comic Paſtoral DANCE called

La Roſe et le Bouton.

By Monſ. Bellona, Meſſrs. Darley, jun. Bliſſett, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,
A Muſical FARCE, called

The ROMP.

Wattey Cockney,	Mr. Francis
Barnacle,	Mr. Finch
Old Cockney,	Mr. De Moulin
Captain Sightly,	Mr. Marſhall
Priſcilla Tomboy,	Mrs. Marſhall
Penelope,	Miſs Willems
Madame Le Blond,	Mrs. Cleveland
Quaſheba,	Miſs Rowſon
Chorus,	Meſſrs. Darley jun. Warrell, Lee, Baſon, &c.

Mrs. MORRIS's night will be on Monday next.

220

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Published by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet;
nice, bound, five-eighths of a dollar; ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend —The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar a d two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spa n, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&f4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after firſt day of July next.

pril 22. m&th6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. i Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

it y of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponnible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&f1f.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&f10t

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of the

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

Juſt Publiſhed,
a one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Cheſnut Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ew4Nov.

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